





## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMER.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR                                                          | STEAMERS                             | TO SAIL                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA,<br>BRISBANE, SYDNEY and<br>MELBOURNE | "PRINCE WALDEMAR"<br>Capt. F. Isecke | FRIDAY,<br>18th June, 10 A.M. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN                                           | "BORNEO"<br>Capt. F. Sembill         | Beginning of June.            |

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOR NIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

| FOR                      | STEAMERS     | CAPTAINS | TO SAIL ON           |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | TOURANE      | Lancelin | 7th June, P.M.       |
| MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS    | POLYNESIAN   | Broc     | 8th June, at 1 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | ARMAND BEHIC | Guionnet | 21st June, P.M.      |
| MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS    | SYDNEY       | Rebuffat | 22nd June, at 1 P.M. |

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.  
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light  
and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite  
Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.O.  
CALCUTTA, 19, Bealack Street  
SHANGHAI, 566, Nanking Road  
HONGKONG, 4th March 1908.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of  
entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft.  
Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to  
pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of  
entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8  
ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time  
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of  
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking  
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work  
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by  
Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of  
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable  
of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge  
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be  
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that  
of any port in the world.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Code A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Sootta,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICR  
HOUSE STREET, in rear of David  
Sassoon & Co's premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LD.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1909.

## TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG  
ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG &amp; KOWLOON LAND

&amp; LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

## TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78,  
Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID &amp; Co.,

Princes Buildings,

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

## TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also  
OFFICES at No. 3 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON

&amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

## TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,  
3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT

ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in KIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE

BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VŒUX

ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd  
Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road  
Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan,  
Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,

E. D. Sassoon &amp; Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

## BAD BLASTS.

GALES THAT POISON, STAB AND BURN.

"Blow winds, and crack your cheeks! Rage! Blow!" exclaims poor King Lear. "Crack! Nature's moulds!" But not even Shakespeare, with all his marvellous pefpiciuity, had any conception of the power of some of the winds, discovered since his time—many quite lately. There is the anabaksoab, the Erqimau title for the demon gale, born amid the great ice of Northern Greenland. It is literally an aerial flood. Upon the high ice-cap that crowns the land, the lower layer of the atmosphere rests, sodden with cold, as heavy almost as a mountain lake insecurely dammed back. Suddenly some impact from outside disturbs its mass, sending the sections nearest to the cliff edges tearing down through the valleys that gash them, the impetus of the freezing air torrent bearing snow, ice, rocks, and everything movable or removable within its path to the ocean. Nothing living can withstand the blast. If you can imagine a dynamite shock lasting for hours, you will have some idea of the force of the anabaksoab.

## UNLASH AND SAMUM.

Awful as this wind is, it lacks an element which lends terror to the unlash of Northern Persia. It also is deadly cold, as well as of fearful intensity; while mingled with the snow carried along by it are masses of sand from the deserts over which it has passed. This combination will, according to Dr. Wolff, kill a horse and rider in an instant. When the bulky black clouds, which are the forerunners of the unlash, appear above the horizon, both man and beast flee for shelter in terror of their lives. In the Sahara, north of Timbuctoo, there is a wind which the Arabs call Samum, or the poisonous. It comes as though straight from a furnace laden with pestilential sand, and accompanied, according to Europeans who have encountered it, by thunder, lightning, and smoke. It overthrows and buries the largest animals; even camels, in a moment, drying up every drop of water in skins, with equal speed. In man it produces instantaneously all the symptoms of opthalmia, besides causing the palate to fall from the roof of the mouth. To cure this last effect of the Samum the Arabs poke a far-covered stick down the throat of the sufferer.

## JULCH AND SOLANO.

But the julch of Baluchistan is more terrible still. It has been described by Mr. De Windt, who suggests, on the authority of Cook, the traveller, that it is caused by a highly concentrated form of ozone, electrically produced. It is literally a fiery whirlwind; it sweeps up and buries as with flame every green thing in its track. Upon encountering it men become immediately paralysed, their bodies shrivelling as though they were being roasted. The skin cracks into gaping gashes and unless help is immediately available, the sufferer speedily bleeds to death.

Europe fortunately knows no such wind, but the Splanos of Madrid resembles it. The Spanish capital has an ill-reputation for its dust, composed largely of limestone particles. Therefore when the solano sweeps up from Morocco gathering heat as it crosses the Spanish plains, the city becomes like the interior of a lime-kiln with a shade temperature over 100 deg., and an atmosphere almost unbreathable, indoors or out. Each solano kills its scores and goes far to give Madrid one of the highest death rates of any European capital.

## SICCO AND BORA.

Triste is another place plagued by peculiar winds—indeed, it is their playground. There is the one locally known as the sicco, originally the dry scirocco of the opposite North African coast, which reaches Triste water-laden with the moisture it has sucked up from the Mediterranean, and is consequently so oppressive and depressing as to cause epidemics of suicide. There is the bora, which comes chill and forceful, from precisely the opposite direction. So strong is it that "life lines" are, upon its arrival, stretched along exposed places to prevent pedestrians from being carried away whilst even whole trains are sometimes toppled over by it. Sometimes these two winds—the sicco and the bora—blow together, a conjunction which the inhabitants hate worse than either. They call it the contrasie.

Trade winds are commonly regarded as beneficial, but the kona of the San Francisco coast is an exception. It is a sand-laden gale, and while it lasts the particles penetrate the inmost recesses not only of houses, but of boxes within them, and even of the very clothes upon your back. You find a sand heap in each of your pockets, and what goes down your throat you can only guess by its dryness.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
ON

SATURDAY,

the 5th June, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their  
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,  
corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—

FINE HAND-PAINTED JAPANESE

VASES AND PLATES, GOLD PHOTO

PICTURES, CARVED IVORY FIGURES,

CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES AND

BUDDHAS, SILK-EMBROIDERED AND

CUT-VELVET WALL HANGINGS,

SCREENS, FINE PAINTED SATSUMA

EOWLS, VASES AND PLATES, IMARI

ARITA and MAKUDZU VASES and TEA

SETS, MOTHER-O'PEARL INLAID

SCREENS, PANELS, FROG SKIN BAGS,

KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

## Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, GERMANY.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINCE WALDEMAR,"  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being  
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous  
addition extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-  
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point  
Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 4th of June will  
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 4th of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th of  
June, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H. A. L. Steamship

## "ISTRIA"

Captain Rodde, having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send  
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature  
by the Undersigned and to take immediate  
delivery of their goods from the Godowns.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-  
pany, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 4th prox., will be sub-  
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 3rd prox., at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

## Just Unpacked

## AN ASSORTMENT OF

## FLOWER SEEDS

FROM LONDON PER LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

£150

BEST AMERICAN

SUGAR CORN SEEDS

FROM CALIFORNIA

ALL IN PACKETS,

at

10 Cents each.

Apply to—

GRACA &amp; CO.,

No. 27, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1909.

## FOR SALE.

## "ADLER"

## TYPEWRITERS

## THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7  
with the latest improvement, the  
lightest touch, the strongest and the  
best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our  
guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler  
to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-  
hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

## DRAGON CYCLE

## DEPOT,

83-85, Des Vœux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

144



## Intimation.

# Powell's

Furnishing Department

## ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

## CHINA.

We are now showing our new "ART" TOILET SETS in four lustrous art glazes.

**CRUSHED STRAWBERRY CELESTE BLUE BRONZE GREEN and ORANGE**

AT 9.75 per set of 6 pieces.

also a useful and artistic WHITE and GOLD SET

AT 7.50 per set of 6 pieces.

We are offering our customers the unique advantage of being able to purchase any single piece of either of the above toilet sets, to replace breakages.

## CURTAINS.

Our range of summer curtains is now complete with new and select patterns, from the lowest priced SCOTCH LACE to REAL SWISS at prices to suit every income.

**THE "POLO" SCOTCH LACE**

At 5.00 per pair

is strongly recommended as a strong, an inexpensive, good washing curtain, in white only.

We also stock these Curtains at 0.25, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, and 18.50 in white and eoru and in a large variety of designs.

Our MUSLIN CURTAINS comprise all the latest styles, in Plain, Frilled and Bordered, Madras in white and eoru

**WHITE & FIGURED BOOK MUSLINS.**

**FRILLED COIN BOOK MUSLINS**

and

**EMBROIDERED SWISS.**

**POWELL'S**

**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

and 28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1909

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Not a few subjects of special importance are dealt with in this week's number of the Municipal Gazette. Of these the first to catch the attention, both by position and interest, is the Notification that the Suiwei Road has been re-opened to traffic, with the obvious inference, strengthened as there is reason to believe by actual fact, that the scandal of the Alhambra is on the way to a satisfactory adjustment. For the moment, however, it would be premature to comment on this part of the Gazette, and we may pass on to the correspondence dealing with the somewhat regrettable episode of the Viceroy Tuan Fang's departure from Shanghai on February 3, after the opening of the International Opium Commission and the unauthorized appearance on that occasion of a guard of honour of 180 Chinese soldiers armed with rifles and ammunition, "marched into the Settlement and occupied the Passenger Pier." On the question of ammunitions there appears to have been some misunderstanding. The "Taotai" states positively that the troops carried empty rifles and had no ammunition about them. For the main part of the controversy, however, the Chinese authorities frankly admit the breach of etiquette. It had originally been arranged, we are told, that His Excellency should take his departure from the China Merchants' Wharf and permission for the body guard to enter the French Concession had been arranged for accordingly. At the last moment the Viceroy decided to embark (further down the river; the route of the soldiers had to be changed; and "since the time available was short it was not possible first to inform the Police of the Settlement." The latter conclusion is with a recognition of the standing rules of an assurance that they shall be more strictly observed in future.

Thus the incident may be regarded as closed, and there could be little reason for further allusion to it but for the belief that something more lies behind than appears in the published correspondence. This at least may be inferred from the reference in the Council's letter to the native authorities' explanation of their failure to obtain a permit, as given "through an informal channel." Apart from the slight which, it was considered, had been offered to the Viceroy, an impression seems to have gained ground among Chinese of the higher classes that there had been a deliberate intention to seize an opportunity, not for the first time, to place them in an inferior position in the eyes of their countrymen. Whether or not a complaint was lodged at Peking we have no means of knowing. But there is reason to believe that the whole circumstance of the case, as seen from the Chinese standpoint, were fully reported to the Central Government and that special emphasis was laid upon them in connection with the application for Settlement extension. It is a truism that such ideas are more easily caught up than dispelled. But for this very reason there is all the greater need of endeavouring to persuade our Chinese neighbours that neither in this nor in any difference of opinion is there the slightest desire to humiliate them, directly or indirectly. In the case of the Viceroy's retinue it was merely necessary for the Taotai to have informed the authorities of the Settlement of his wishes in order to obtain the fullest satisfaction, and if there was any special reason for altering the point of his Excellency's departure at the last moment, no doubt the necessary arrangements could have been made. The undesirability of indiscriminate entry into the Settlement by bodies of armed native military is too clear to be passed over without protest. But the tone of the Council's letter, the allusion to "the Viceroy's courteous visit" and the fact that no letter was sent to the Consular Body until more than three weeks after the date of the incident in question, are evidence that that protest was not made without careful deliberation. If, in general, there have been points of friction, the cause cannot in fairness be attributed to the one side only; and there are moments when a decided attitude and frank utterance become inevitable. But to deduce from these a deliberate intention at all times and opportunities to put indignity upon the Chinese, would be to accuse the foreign authorities of a policy that is as far from their desire as it is from their interest.

At the turning-point of the seasons, between summer and winter, the Medical Officer's report for April affords very satisfactory reading. No cases of typhoid have been notified, we are told; small-pox has been almost completely absent; and the out-stations have proved "conspicuously useful in getting at those people who have no 'best clothes,' which are considered necessary (not only, perhaps, among Chinese) for a visit to the Health Office. The last fact is a strong argument for the permanent institution of local Health Stations, to which Dr Stanley again refers. The system is briefly outlined in the Annual Report for 1908 and would consist of a number of depots in charge of resident Assistant Inspectors, whose duties would include vaccination, disinfection, collection of refuse, registration of native deaths and the dissemination of sanitary knowledge. For land and buildings the cost of each station is computed at Tls. 10,000 to Tls. 30,000, or a total of about Tls. 210,000 for the whole. No definite proposal was included in the Estimates for this year, and the idea seems to have been put forward chiefly as a "feeler." But the cost can hardly be considered large in view of the obvious advantages of such a scheme, especially as we may gather from the present report that the Chinese are becoming more and more amenable to the idea of medical supervision and visitations. This fact is brought out in connection with the record of measures for plague prevention, which indeed forms the most satisfactory part of what Dr Stanley has to say. The spectre is not wholly laid, in part, perhaps, because there are districts close upon our borders over which, unhappily, no sanitary control is possible; and near those districts a comparatively large number of plague-infected rats is still being found. On the other hand we read that "at a time when the conditions might be expected to become aggravated"

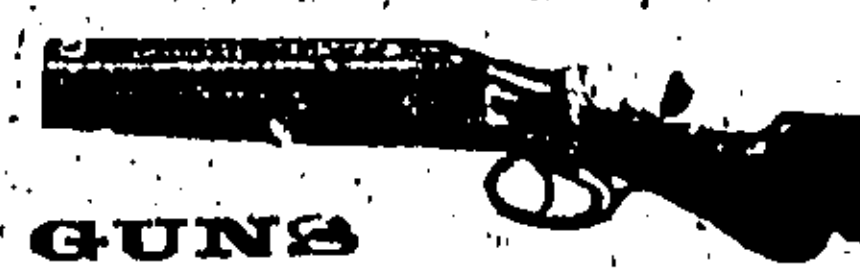
there are very material signs of improvement. Whereas in December the infected rats were, as high as 3.7 among 1,359 rats examined, it had sunk in April as low as 1.1 among 1,897. Prompt measures have had their due result; and for these Dr Stanley and the sanitary staff deserve the utmost thanks of the community. With this amount of respite from the danger of plague, the Department prepares the more vigorously to wage war upon the mosquito, according to the principle laid down by Dr Stanley, that "a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood."—N. C. D. News.

## ABOUT MEERSCHAUM.

Meerschaum is found in best quality and most abundant quantity in Asia Minor, though it also occurs in Greece, Spain, Moravia, Morocco, and South Carolina. The richest mines are on the plains Eskischehr, 250 miles S.E. of Constantinople; one of these mines is said to be 1,000 years old, and consists of about 2,000 pits within an area of six miles, all but about 15% of which have been exhausted. The mineral occurs in nodules of various and irregular sizes, buried in the alluvial deposits of the plain. Another mine comprises 3,000 pits, only 100 of which are being worked. The material is mined by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, and transported in the rough to Eskischehr. The meerschaum is soft when mined, but soon hardens when exposed to the air. For this reason the lumps are roughly scraped off at first, and then laid aside to dry. When dry, they are scraped and cleaned and then finally waxed and polished. The lumps are now sorted according to size into four classes, and packed in boxes labelled L, G, B, K, B, and K. P. for the German words, Lager, gross Baumwolle, klein Baumwolle, and Kasten poliert, Lager being the largest size. In this condition the meerschaum is shipped to the pipe manufacturers.

Meerschaum is worked in the following way: The large pieces of meerschaum are cut with a hand saw to a convenient size, after which the meerschaum is soaked in water until it becomes quite soft. When wet it becomes very soapy, and will produce quite a lather if rubbed. In fact the material serves as a very good substitute for soap, and is thus used in Morocco. After being thoroughly soaked, the meerschaum can be cut like cheese, and it is then roughly shaped with a knife to the form of a pipe. When dry, the bowl and stem shanks are drilled, and then if the pipe is of a plain pattern, it is turned on a lathe to the desired form. If a square stem shank is desired, it is shaped with a file. The shank is now shouldered and threaded to receive the amber stem piece.

## Intimations.



**GUNS**  
DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30/6 each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c, post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Monrovia, London, W.C. England.

## THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE  
USEFUL ARTICLES  
OF  
CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS  
and TOYS

AT  
VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season  
Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c, &c.

Prices and Samples on application.  
Best attention to all Coast Port Orders.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. (546)

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.  
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order; and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.  
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing; Children's Dresses; and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.  
The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.  
We beg leave, and April 1909.

## Intimations.

## CONFIDENCE.

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

**WATKINS' PREPARATION**  
has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1908.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy  
"Bisquit Dubouche  
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XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50  
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years  
Old ..... 5.50

ALSO  
QUINQUINA?  
QUINQUINA?  
DUBONNET?

## FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,**  
SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S PATENT RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,  
&c, &c, &c.

Special Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1909.

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND  
TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE.

at D'AMICO'S STREET,  
HONGKONG.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th May, 1909, per 5 Mins.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

|                                                          | Cents. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B                   | 20     |
| " Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk                                    | 20     |
| " Roast—Shiu                                             | 20     |
| " Breast—Ngau Lam                                        | 18     |
| " Soup, Tong Yuk                                         | 15     |
| " Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa                                      | 20     |
| " Sirloin—Ngau Lau                                       | 20     |
| " Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong                                | 25     |
| Bullock's Brains—, Knov..... per set                     | 20     |
| " Tongue fresh—Ngau Li                                   | 50     |
| " Corned—Ham Ngau Li                                     | 60     |
| " Head—Ngau Tau                                          | 80     |
| " Heart—Ngau Sum                                         | 13     |
| " Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin                                    | 18     |
| " Feet—Ngau Keok                                         | 8      |
| " Kidneys—Ngau Yiu                                       | 10     |
| " Tail—Ngau Mei                                          | 18     |
| " Liver—Ngau Con                                         | 12     |
| " Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To                              | 6      |
| Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek..... set \$1.00 |        |
| "utton Chop—Yeung Pak Kwat                               | 23     |
| " Leg—Yeung Pei                                          | 23     |
| " Shoulder—Yeung Shau                                    | 20     |
| " Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong                            | 22     |
| " Brains—Chi Know..... per set                           | 2      |
| " Feet—Chi Kaok                                          | 12     |
| " Fry—Chi Chak                                           | 15     |
| " Head—Chi Tau                                           | 18     |
| " Heart—Chi Sum                                          | 9      |
| " Kidneys—Chi Yiu                                        | 8      |
| " Liver—Chi Kon                                          | 30     |
| " Pork, Chop—Chi Pak Kwat                                | 21     |
| " Corned—Ham Chu Yuk                                     | 1      |
| " Leg—Chu Pak                                            | 24     |
| " Fat or Lard—Chu Yau                                    | 18     |
| " Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau                        | 50     |
| " Keok                                                   | 50     |
| " Heart—Yeung Sum                                        | 9      |
| " Kidneys—Yeung Yiu                                      | 9      |
| " Liver—Yeung Con                                        | 24     |
| " Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai                        | 23     |
| " Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau                                | 23     |
| " Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau                                  | 23     |
| " Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk                                     | 20     |
| " Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong                            | 20     |

## POULTRY.

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Chicken—Kai Chai                   | 30     |
| Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai        | 28     |
| Ducks—Pan                          | 17     |
| Doves—Fan Kan                      | 18     |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau                  | 20     |
| Fowls, Canton—Kai                  | 20     |
| " Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai               | 20     |
| Geese—Ngo                          | 19     |
| Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shuang Hoi Ye | 19     |
| Ngo                                | 19     |
| Musk Deer—Wong Kong                | each   |
| Hare—Tu Chai                       | each   |
| Partridge—Che Khoo                 | each   |
| Phoenix—Shan Kai                   | each   |
| Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip            | each   |
| " Holchow—Holchow Pak Kip          | each   |
| Quail—Um Chou                      | each   |
| Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk             | dozen  |
| Snipe—Sa Ohai                      | each   |
| Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung          | per 10 |
| " Hen—, No                         | 55     |
| Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Solap        | pair   |
| Teal, Shanghai, Solap              | pair   |
| Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Solap | pair   |

## FISH.

|                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Barbel—Ka Yu                        | 9  |
| Bream—Bin Yu                        | 14 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu  | 15 |
| Carp—Li Yu                          | 22 |
| Catfish—Chik Yu                     | 21 |
| Codfish—Mun Yu                      | 11 |
| Crobs—Hal                           | 18 |
| Crabs—Hal                           | 18 |
| Crabs—Hal                           | 18 |
| Dab—Sa Mang Yu                      | 20 |
| Dog Fish—Til Tu Sa                  | 10 |
| Kels, Conger—Hal Map Yu             | 16 |
| " Fresh water—Tam Sin Yu            | 15 |
| " Yellow—Wong Sin                   | 24 |
| Frogs—Tien Kai                      | 28 |
| Ganpays—Sak Pan                     | 48 |
| Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu                  | 12 |
| Herrings—Tso Pak                    | 16 |
| Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu              | 26 |
| Labrus—Wong Fa Yu                   | 18 |
| Loach—Wo Yu                         | 18 |
| Lobsters—Lung Ha                    | 18 |
| Mackerel—Chai Yu                    | 20 |
| Monk Fish—Mon Yu                    | 26 |
| Mullet—Chai Yu                      | 23 |
| Oysters—Sang Hoo                    | 23 |
| Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu              | 16 |
| Pearl—Tau Loo                       | 15 |
| Pigs—Fa Paw Pong                    | 8  |
| Plaice—Fai Yu                       | 22 |
| Pomfret—Black—Hak Chong             | 22 |
| Pomfret, White—Pak Chong            | 22 |
| Prawns—Ming Ha                      | 24 |
| Ray—Fai Pa Yu                       | 9  |
| Rock Fish—Sak Kai Kung              | 15 |
| Salmon—Chai Yu                      | 20 |
| Salmon, (Osteo), fresh water—Ma Yau | 20 |

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Shark—Sa Yu                        | 9  |
| Skate—Po Yu                        | 11 |
| Shrimps—Ha                         | 22 |
| Snapper—Lap Yu                     | 26 |
| Soles—Tat Sa Yu                    | 18 |
| Tench—Wan Yu                       | 22 |
| Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu                  | 22 |
| Turtles, small, fresh water—Kak Yu | 50 |
| White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai            | —  |

## FRUITS.

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Almond—Hung Yau                      | 35     |
| Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping    | 50     |
| " (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping             | —      |
| " (Kio)                              | —      |
| " Small—Hoi Tong                     | —      |
| " Oatard—Fan Lai Chai                | —      |
| Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng | 4      |
| " (brides), Macao—San Heung Chai     | 6      |
| Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong, Lut         | 12     |
| Carambola—Yeung Tou                  | 10     |
| Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai                    | 10     |
| Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai                  | —      |
| Lemons, China—Ning Moong             | 8      |
| " Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong           | 6      |
| Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con     | 30     |
| " Fresh, Lai Chi                     | 14     |
| Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning        | 6      |
| " Moong                              | each   |
| Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong         | 10     |
| Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong         | 10     |
| Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsai per 100   | \$2.20 |
| Oranges, Tim Chang                   | 20     |
| " Small—Tai Kut                      | catty  |
| " Mandarin—Tim Kut                   | —      |
| Olives—Pak Lam                       | 8      |
| Passion Fruit                        | each   |
| Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li    | 15     |
| " (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li            | 12     |
| " (Shanghai)—Shuang Hoi Li           | 10     |
| Peanuts—Fa Sang                      | 12     |
| Perlimmons, Large—Hung Chai          | —      |
| Pineapples, 1st quality—Shuang Poon  | 10     |
| " 2nd quality—Shuang Poon            | 10     |
| " and cooking—Chung-tang             | —      |
| " Paw-law                            | —      |
| " Paw-law                            | —      |
| Platania—Tai Chai                    | 3      |
| Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai               | 8      |
| Pumelo, Slam—Chim Lo Yau             | 50     |
| Walnuts, Hop Tou                     | 12     |
| " Green—Sang Hop Tou                 | 8      |
| Shanghai Lo Kwat                     | 8      |

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

|                                          |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai—Shuang Hoi Ab       | 7    |
| " Chai Chank                             | —    |
| Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin        | 8    |
| " Tau                                    | 8    |
| Beans, (French), Shanghai—Shuang Hoi     | —    |
| " Pin Tau                                | —    |
| Beans, Sprout—Ab Chai                    | 4    |
| Beans, Long—Tan Kok                      | 10   |
| Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau                  | 2    |
| Broad Beans—Cheng Yuen Ker               | 5    |
| Broad Beans, Red—Hung Ker                | 5    |
| Brassica—Pak Choi                        | 10   |
| Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun                 | 5    |
| Cabbage, Chinese, com—Kai Choy           | 5    |
| Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau                 | 14   |
| Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi             | 10   |
| Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun              | 5    |
| Quailflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi     | —    |
| " Fa                                     | —    |
| Caulliflower, Medium size—Cheng Yeh      | —    |
| " Choi-fa                                | —    |
| Caulliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa | —    |
| Carrots—Kam Shun                         | 6    |
| Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy            | 8    |
| Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi           | 5    |
| Celery, White—Fai Yeung Kan Choi         | —    |
| Chickweed, Dried—Con Lat Chiu            | 15   |
| " Red—Hung Fa                            | 15   |
| " Green—Cheng Lat Chiu                   | 8    |
| Curry Stiff, English—Kai Lee Choi Liu    | 8    |
| Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa                      | 2    |
| Blister Squash—Fa Kwa                    | 5    |
| Garlic—Suen Tau                          | 6    |
| Ginger, young—Sun Ts Keung               | 8    |
| " old—Lo Keung                           | 5    |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan           | 15   |
| Indian Corn—Suk Mai                      | 4    |
| Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi                  | each |
| Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai                   | 7    |
| " Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai               | 8    |
| Musk Melon                               | —    |
| Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho            | 60   |
| Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau           | 8    |
| " Green—Sang Chong                       | 4    |
| " Shai—Shuang Hoi Chong Tai              | 1    |
| " Japan—Yat Poon                         | —    |
| Okros—Mo Ker                             | —    |
| Parley, English—Yeung On Sal             | 10   |
| Gradus Pea                               | 18   |
| Green Peas—Cheng Tau                     | 10   |
| Potatoes—Sweet—Fan Shu                   | 1    |
| " Shanghai—Shuang Hoi Shu                | 1    |
| " Tai                                    | 1    |
| " Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai                 | 1    |
| " American—Fa Ki                         | 1    |
| " Foochow—Fai Chai Shu Tai               | 1    |
| " Macao—Oh Moon                          | 1    |
| Pumpkin—Toong Kwa                        | 1    |
| Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai                   | 1    |
| Rhubarb                                  | 1    |
| Skaloit—Con Chong Tau                    | 8    |
| Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi               | 5    |
| Spinage—Yid Choi                         | 5    |
| Tomatoes—Fan Ker                         | 6    |
| Turnips—Wu Tan                           | 5    |
| Taro, Fan-ti (Long)—Low Pak              | 5    |
| " English—Yang Low Pak, piece            | 5    |
| Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa                | 2    |
| Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi             | 6    |
| " Caltrop—Lan Kok                        | —    |
| " Lily Roots—Lin Ngau                    | 1    |
| Yams—Tai Shu                             | 4    |



## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's  
HYGIENOL,  
AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
GERMICIDEPrice per Pint.....50 cents  
" " Gallon.....\$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—180 per annum.  
WEEKLY—118 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.  
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## MARRIAGE.

On May 26, 1909, at Ningpo, LOU S. RAOU, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Roucher of Anduze, France, to NORAH MARCARET, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Donnelly, Ningpo.

## DEATH.

On April 14, 1909, at Montreal, Canada, MARY E. FRANKLIN, wife of David J. Evans, M.D., aged 37. (Dr. Evans is the eldest son of Edward Evans, of Shanghai.)

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

## WHEN OPIUM IS SUPPRESSED.

Reverting to the subject of the opium habit to which we alluded the other day, it will be remembered that one of the delegates at the Anti-Opium Conference held in Singapore some months ago was Bishop Oldham. It was generally expected that the Bishop, following the lead of his cloth, would have been in general disagreement with the findings of the Conference, when it was declared that the evil had been greatly exaggerated and that there was nothing to show that exceptional measures were necessary to deal with the question. On the contrary, however, the Bishop endorsed the decisions of the Conference generally, but refrained from endorsing the finding that it had not been proved that there was any immoderate use of the drug among the Chinese. We do not know how the action of Bishop Oldham appealed to those who had anticipated

a whole-hearted denunciation of the traffic in opium, but every unbiased man applauded the judgment and honest spirit which had induced the Bishop to disregard the ravings of those fanatics who, although they had less knowledge of the Chinese character and practically none regarding the mode of life followed by the Chinese generally, were none the less eager to convert assumptions into facts. The Bishop held, of course, that the use of opium was bad, but the same might be said of many other habits common to Western nations. From the moral point of view any reform which has for its object the eradication of opium abuses, might be welcomed so long as it did not interfere with legitimate trade or individual liberty. Speaking at Kuala Lumpur—the other day on the subject of opium Bishop Oldham declared—and every fair minded man will agree with the contention—that no moral reform could be maintained without very deep sincerity. That sounds like a platitude, but in such matters there is more than sincerity required when it is proposed to interfere with the acquired habits of a people, even if these habits are only a century old. In support of his assertion, the Bishop read an extract from the latest Imperial Chinese decree, sealed and signed by the Prince Regent, bearing date a date as March 15, 1909, which read as follows:—“Though the Government is in straitened circumstances, it will neither seek to satisfy its hunger nor quench its thirst at the expense of this harmful poison (opium), so that it may rid its people of this great bane. But, he continued, when a man is engaged in moral reform, he must come to it with clean hands in all moral matters; and though opium-smoking was so greatly destructive, yet if he were not clean from gambling and other evils, his voice would be but a poor one even for anti-opiumism. We will take that for granted, and also agree that it is desirable that people should be educated to understand the effects of the drug on the system, and indeed we are perfectly willing to agree with any general truism of such a nature. We will go further and say that we are prepared to admit that there is something to be said for vegetarianism, fruitarianism, teetotalism and all the other isms that have their adherents, but what we should like to point out is that when the aim of the anti-opium fraternity has been achieved, when the trade in opium has been suppressed, when chandu is merely a memory, there is just a possibility that those people who formerly were given to mild indulgence in a harmless pipe by way of relaxation may rush to the opposite extreme and plunge headlong into the vices which prevail in Western countries. As the Singapore Free Press says: “We do not suppose even if the drug comes to be looked upon as an evil, that will necessarily stop the consumption of it, but it will reduce the number of smokers in the same way that continued temperance agitation has presumably reduced the number of drinkers. We do not propose to go over our old contentions, that the moderate use of alcohol is more harmful than the moderate use of opium. Our position has always been perfectly clear and needs no reiteration. But what we do very much regret to notice is that in all these anti-opium discussions and conferences there is an entire shirking of a very important issue and that is what, if any, is to be the substitute for opium? We are told when we suggest that deprivation of opium may lead to increased drinking, that the Chinese have never been a drinking race, so what need is there to fear they will then become one? To that it appears obvious to answer that for many ages, according to the anti-opium agitators themselves, the Chinese never used opium at all, but they have taken to it with such vigour, that, also, according to the same people, it is now a blight over the whole land. What security have we that drink will not have the same fascination? But apart from that any one who carefully observes the people around him will probably agree with us when we say that alcohol, although used comparatively little amongst Chinese at present, is becoming more common. Amongst the Baba classes it is certainly becoming more so, and it is utterly ridiculous to suppose that it will be in the least possible to prevent the lower classes taking to some agency or another which gives quick and pleasurable gratification. With these views we are in entire agreement, and indeed have on several occasions given voice to them in very similar terms. Nothing is more ridiculous than to suppose that the working coolie, whose life is a daily round of toil and hardship, whose amusements and recreations are already so limited as to be practically non-existent, will be content to forego the only form of exhilaration which is within the means of his scanty diet. As our contemporary puts it: “Human nature revolts from merely working to avoid starvation, it desires some sensation other than that of slavery to existence, and that sensation is easiest obtained by poor classes through the medium of some such agency as those mentioned. Educate the poor if you like and instil in them a dislike and horror of the drug, but what then? Is it certain that they will not conceive a taste and desire for vices of which they are at present happily ignorant? As

our contemporary says:—“If you could so raise wages and reduce cost of living that the average working man could enjoy the same avenues to comfort and the same chances for amusement that your ordinary citizen has, it might be reasonable to talk of educating him to do without any stimulant sensation, but it is sheer hypocrisy for us who are comfortably clothed, well-fed, intellectually educated and catered for by many and various entertainments and amusements, to look down on the method by which the lower classes obtain the sensations we enjoy, and to talk of ridding them of it without a practical equivalent is heartless cruelty. There is sound sense in that view of the question, although it will be derided by the very people who are not affected one way or the other by the use of opium. Bishop Oldham proceeded to discuss the matter from the Government's point of view, but we need not enter that province at this time. The kernel of the question, from the moral standpoint is what will be the substitute for opium? And when the reformers can conscientiously declare that it will not be an infinitely worse medium of relaxation, then we can proceed to deal with their views on the financial and commercial aspect of the subject.

THE VERACITY OF THE  
CHINESE.

One of our Shanghai contemporaries, the Mercury to wit, has been having some trenchant remarks to make on the subject of the character of the evidence given by Chinese witnesses in courts of justice. It is a somewhat serious indictment that has been framed against the average witness for it amounts to this that by his very upbringing the Chinese is prone to perjury. It is noted that quite recently in a case at Chefoo an American advocate for the defence made the bold suggestion that his client should be found not guilty on the ground that the Chinese witnesses against him were not worthy of belief. In the American case the Judge, very rightly as it seems to us, refused to admit as an axiom that it is impossible for native witnesses ever to tell truth. But the effect of the cases has been to call Western attention once more to a shortcoming in Chinese character which our native friends would do well to take to heart very seriously. Now, at a time when higher education is in the air and moral principles are being upheld as the panacea for all evils it is interesting to observe what the Mercury says: “We have seen suggestions for all sorts of possible and impossible reforms in China, but so far we have never noticed even a hint that amongst the many Western products worth imitation it would be advisable to introduce into all schools, colleges, universities, and government departments some simple means for the cultivation of truth. This is not because the absence of veracity is not recognised, but because apparently it is a part of Chinese nature to be secretive, inaccurate, suspicious, and hence given to perjury. This is hardly to be wondered at in a country where even realities are false: false weights, false measures, false currency, and false counting, even of cash, are the inevitable forerunners of false words. Words are but wind, and promises are pie-crust, are western sayings but there are many Chinese to keep them in countenance. There is for example a Chinese character for “oath” which is composed of two parts, one meaning “words,” the other “to break.” Of course the matter is of importance to China from a moral as well as from a political and commercial point of view, but has it not occurred to many observers that the real reason for the Chinaman's apparent lack of veracity in a British or American Court is not owing to any wilful untruthfulness but rather to his inability to understand the questions combined with a certain degree of nervousness? It is not given to the majority of people to stand up in a witness-box in face of a transcendent luminary in the shape of a bejewelled judge, a truculent couple of lawyers who seem to him determined to baffle his brain, and a host of people who regard him as a sporting event in the day's programme, it is not given to everyone, we say, to hold his own as he would at a friendly board, where there were no unknown risks to be feared should he make a slip of the tongue. We have seen lawyers in the witness-box who have made the most egregious misstatements unconsciously when they found themselves in the unusual position of being examined instead of examining. How much more likely then that the ordinary layman should trip and falter and contradict himself, especially when he has to express himself through the medium of a foreign language, and trust himself to the mercies of a wearied interpreter? Half the time we believe that when it is averred a Chinese witness is perjurying, the real truth is that in his fluster the witness is letting his tongue wag in the excitement of his bewildered state. It is admitted by our contemporary that in a British court, a case is sometimes a game of skill between the experts on the one side and those on the other, with the judge or jury as umpire. It must be played according to strict rules, and decided according to statute and

precedent. A Chinese court is innocent of all such forms. Everything that comes is evidence: everybody talks at once, and nothing is irrelevant. The Chinese officials seem as a matter of fact to be incapable of estimating the relative value of evidence or even of appreciating the absolute need of it. Where credulity is so crass that even men of rank believe foreigners capable of seeing into ground, of using eyes for the making of silver, and internal human organs for medicine, it would be more than strange if cases were not sometimes decided on grounds on which a Western judge would not condemn a dog. So much for evidence in courts of justice, but we venture to submit that in business the word of a Chinaman is generally regarded as his bond—that is, in affairs “between man and man. Where it is a matter arising between a Provincial Government and a foreign syndicate there certainly have been occasions when agreements have been entirely ignored and broken, where the code of commercial honesty has been rejected, but that does not affect the principle that in the main the Chinese trader is worthy of that trust which is admittedly reposed in him by the British merchant, a trust which is seldom misplaced. Still, if it is believed that the principle of truthfulness can be inculcated in the college or university, by all means let the system be adopted, although we know no means of converting a really ingrained apostate of truth. As the proverb has it: “You can hold the hands of a thief, but you cannot hold the tongue of a liar.” And the greatest liar of all is he who deals in half-truths in order to take advantage of his fellow-men to their undoing. The Chinese are not the only or the most conspicuous sinners in this respect.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Chinese cruisers Hui Chi and Hai Ying, having completed their southern tour, left for Saigon, at 5.15 a.m. on 28th ult.

It is proposed to establish an Anglo-German Bank which shall supply China with whatever money she may require in the way of loans.

THE historic Bridge of Spain, at Manila, will shortly be demolished and a much larger structure erected in its stead, at a cost of 450,000 pesos.

THE Ocean Steamship line, like the P. and O., has arranged for its boats to call at Port Swettenham on the homeward voyage and carry rubber at a reduced freight.

WE have received from the Dairy Farm Company a sample of the Company's special “Honeysuckle” brand butter. The article is of excellent quality which is its own best commendation to patrons of the Company's excellent products.

TOKIO newspapers state that the Tokio Spinning Company has obtained through the agency of Messrs. Sale, Fraser &amp; Co. a foreign loan of ¥1,000,000 at 6½ per cent. interest, the loan being guaranteed by the Hukudeth Bank, and its proceeds to be applied to the purchase of new machinery.

HO SIAP, unemployed, was charged in the Police Court, to-day, with stealing a quantity of small articles and seven books from a shop-keeper, residing in Wing Kuei Street. Defendant was employed by the shopkeeper until yesterday, when he purloined the goods and disappeared. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## CONTRACTORS AT LAW.

DISPUTE OVER NAVAL YARD ENCLOSURE WALL.

Mr. Justice Gompertz having recovered from his slight illness, presided in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, this morning, when the action brought by Li Wo Shing, of the Wo Shing firm, of 11, High Street, West Point, against Lai Fook, representing the Yee Sang Company, 194, Third Street, to recover the sum of \$123.49, alleged to be for work done and materials supplied, came on for hearing. The defendant admitted owing part of the claim—\$132—which was paid into Court.

Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon defended.

It was stated that the plaintiff was a sub-contractor and was employed by the defendant. The contract made between them was that plaintiff should attend to the wall enclosing the Naval Yard Extension, along Murray Road, from the V. R. C. end almost up to Queen's Road. It was granite and coping stone work. It was a verbal agreement made between the parties, but subsequently a memorandum was made showing what the price of the work was to be. Some time afterwards the plaintiff was requested by the defendant to do some additional work to the wall. The defendant agreed to the higher prices charged and the work was completed, but he in the end refused to pay plaintiff the full amount for the work done.

The defence was that under the memorandum, already mentioned, the prices were stipulated, and according to that \$132 was all that was due and owing.

The defendant had nothing to do with what higher wages plaintiff chose to pay the workmen during China New Year time.

Mr. Albert Denison, a member of the firm of Denison, Ram and Gibbs, architects, said that he had measured the work done on the wall. The witness then went into technical details regarding granite and coping stone work, and added that it was necessary for contractors to pay higher wages during the Chinese New Year festival in order to keep workmen at work. The plaintiff was called to the witness stand, and corroborated what has been stated above.

The case was adjourned.

## Temple Collapse.

WORSHIPPERS ENTOMBED.

WOMEN FATALITY INJURED.

Wanchai was the scene of a startling collapse to-day. Two young women were buried under the debris of the fallen building, a man was injured by falling timber, and not a few had narrow escapes from death. The women were the only persons taken to the Government Civil Hospital, and their condition is such that faint hopes are held out for their recovery.

The injured are:—

Ip Chuen (45), a married woman residing at 3, Queen's Road East.

Lo Ho (12), a married woman, of 5, Tai Yuen Street.

Fung Cheuk (50), the temple keeper.

Those who had narrow escapes were:—Leung Po (28), a friend visiting the temple keeper; and

A boy and a girl.

The collapse occurred shortly before eleven o'clock in the Tai Wong Temple, in Queen's Road East, and the noise caused by the falling bricks and the smashing of timber startled the whole neighbourhood. In a minute the street and cross lanes were crammed with onlookers, and this obstruction caused no little difficulty to the police and firemen from No. 2 Police Station, who were on the scene in quick time.

The news soon got around that there were some people buried under the ruins and the rescuers lost no second in finding out whether such was the case or not. When they arrived in the main hall of the temple (the large worshipping hall) they heard cries coming from two places under the debris. The police officers got to work and like Trojans they went about it, until finally they succeeded in getting out the unfortunate women, who were in a pitiful condition. A search for more bodies proved fruitless.

The women's clothing was partly ripped off their bodies, and they were bleeding profusely from various cuts and bruises. The head and legs of one of the women are believed to have been fractured, while the injuries sustained by the other are too numerous to mention in detail. They were taken to hospital in an unconscious state in Tung Wah Hospital ambulances.

Shortly after ten o'clock this morning the two women, who are friends, went to the temple to worship. This temple, it might here be said, has two halls. In the larger hall is the high altar; the small altar is in the next hall, on the western side, and both are connected by means of a door. Worshippers, so our reporter was told, are in the habit of visiting the small altar first and then concluding their worshipping in the next room. Ip Chuen and Lo Ho followed this rule, and they were on their knees before the main altar when the roof over their heads crashed in a terrific bang. They were thrown on their sides and pinned down by the mass of bricks and tiles until rescued by the police.

When the news of the collapse reached this office, a Telegraph representative rushed to the temple, where he inspected the damage. The collapse was confined to the main hall only, the roof covering the small hall being intact, though, perhaps in a dangerous condition. The most curious thing about the accident is that, notwithstanding that bricks and timber were hurled in every direction, even penetrating into the adjoining worshipping place, no damage was done to the altars. Not an image was dislodged from its position.

The temple keeper when seen by the pressman was limping badly. He said that before the collapse he was standing at the street door waiting for his friend, Leung Po, who was in the kitchen. With Leung Po, the boy and girl. Suddenly, and without the least warning, he heard a crash, and before he had time to look round, the roof had dropped. He was struck on the right ankle with a piece of timber and thrown several feet. Although swollen badly the injury to the ankle is not so serious as to warrant his removal to hospital.

From Leung Po, who did not seem to have recovered from his fright, when he was spoken to, we obtained the following statement: “I was in the kitchen when the collapse took place. When I heard the crumbling noise I made to run through the temple to get to the street. I had proceeded about five paces when I discovered my passage barred, turning round quickly on his heel he made for a side door, which he forced open, and he and his young companions effected their escape without a bruise.

The collapse, it is said, is due to the bad condition of the beams supporting the roof, and also to the mortar which had become sodden for several days past, owing to the rains, and which had just been dried.

It is fortunate that the accident did not occur on another day when the temple is usually full of worshippers otherwise the consequences might have been much more serious.

THE Shanghai Mercury says:—The handsome new triangular building which has been erected for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the corner of Broadway and Seward Road is now practically completed, and a branch office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will be opened there within the next few months. Besides adding to the beauty of that particular locality, the opening of a branch office of the bank will be of great convenience to business people and residentially in Hongkong. The bamboo fencing around the building is now being torn down, and the road on both the Broadway and Seward Road side will be considerably improved by an extension in width of several feet. The re-building of the Astor House is now being carried out, and when completed the Broadway approach to Hongkong will also be considerably improved by a widening of eight or ten feet.

## PARTING OF OLD FRIENDS.

CAUSE OF DISPUTE TOLD AT POLICE COURT.

A rather interesting case was heard by Mr. F. A. Hazeland in the Police Court, this morning, when a clerk summoned a foreman engineer, residing at Kowloon, for using insulting and abusive language towards him on the 17th ult. There was a cross-summons for a similar offence.

The evidence heard was that about 5.45 p.m. on the day in question a witness, while returning to his quarters from work, saw the defendant enter a contractor's office, for what purpose he did not know. Some minutes later he saw complainant follow into the office. Then witness heard filthy language being used between the parties. While this was going on, the wife of the complainant appeared on the scene, and she was insulted by defendant, who used very insulting language, and added that his children were white, and not “wongs.”

Defendant was called to the witness-box. He stated the alleged facts of the case, and after that was cross-examined by the defendant.

Defendant—When we were both working at the railway were we not on very friendly terms?

Witness—Yes.

Was it not through you that I got dismissed?—No. Ever since you got dismissed you have been causing trouble.

At this stage defendant said to the Court that complainant was one of the most quarrelsome men at the railway.

Continuing, he asked: Were you not black-balled at a Freemason's Lodge in the Colony owing to your habits?—I don't know.

Were you not put up for election?—I don't know.

Are you a Freemason?—No.

It is not a fact that the two witnesses I have called, and who have failed to appear, were threatened by you that they would lose two days' pay if they came to Court?—No.

It is not a fact that on account of your drunkenness you were black-balled at a certain club?—I don't know.

Do you remember when I was working at the railway?—Yes.

One day did I not get leave from you to shift my piano, and did you not report me?—No.

Did you not attempt to strike an inspector with a stick?—I had a quarrel with him.

Did you not attempt to strike him?—No.

Now, if I had called your wife a

why did you not strike me down to the ground like any decent Englishman?—I did not want to take the law into my hands.

You are thin-skinned?—

His Worship objected.

An accountant in the employ of a Chinese contractor explained shortly what took place at Lai-chi-kok that evening. The two men quarrelled there, he said.

Another witness said that on the night in question he saw defendant leave the quarters and get into a ricksha. Before defendant he met a child, and patting the child on the head and addressing complainant and his wife, said: “This is white and not a wong.”

Complainant's solicitor asked what defendant meant by that. The witness explained that complainant had been married to a Japanese lady. “Cross-examined by defendant. The witness was not drunk the whole time when he was with his last employers. He did not know why he was dismissed—for nothing, he believed. Witness was not found drunk in his quarters, and sent for his pay.

Defendant—Then you have been dismissed for no cause at all?—As far as I could see.

Where were you working before?—The Naval Yard.

And were you not dismissed from there for drunkenness too?—No.

Were you strictly sober on the day of this affair?—Yes, strictly sober.

A European foreman said that he heard the noise in the contractors' office, and heard complainant say to defendant: “Who gave you authority to use the telephone?” Complainant also told him he had no right in the premises, and requested him to leave. As defendant was leaving he turned round and called complainant a cur and other unprintable names, also saying: “I'd like to knock your head off.” He then made a lunge at his opponent. Complainant drew back and the blow struck his cap, knocking it to the floor. Defendant then quitted the place, and getting into the ricksha, in which already was his son, turned to complainant's wife and said: “This is white. There is no wong attached to him.” He then insulted the lady.

Under cross-examination, the witness said he was quite sober on that day. It was not a fact that if he gave evidence in this case against complainant he would come to any harm. He was not afraid of the man.

Defendant—Would a man not be a lunatic to use such unprintable language towards a lady in front of his own child?—I am telling the truth. At this stage the case was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

A COOLIE, Tsau Tak, was captured in the act last night of cutting a companion's pocket in Yee Yik Lane. He had secured the contents (\$2.60) of the man's pocket, before he was seized. Tsau was in the Police Court, to-day, given six weeks' hard labour.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Patient Li Siu Sak .....\$10  
Do. Lam Lok Sam ..... 10  
Do. Chan Shek Paeng ..... 10  
Do. Leung A Mui ..... 7

THE steamship Amur, one of the two Russian steamers recently sold under attachment in Nagasaki harbour, has been repurchased by Count Kalthaling of Russia from Mr. Koga of Nagasaki, to whom the vessel fell at the public auction, and has been renamed the Gromy. She left Nagasaki on the 18th ult. for Vladivostok, and will be engaged in the Siberian coasting service.



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. CO.

## SHUNG KUNG-PAO TO BE SUPERINTENDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po".]

Peking, 2nd June.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to appoint H.E. Shung Kung-pao to be superintendent of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.

## THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

## SURVEY PARTY ASSAULTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po".]

Peking, 2nd June.

In surveying the route from Chekiang to Kiangsu, the engineer of the survey party was set upon by the natives and seriously injured. The engineer is returning to Hangchow.

## SHANGHAI-KASHING RAILWAY.

## CHINESE SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po".]

Peking, 2nd June.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has deputed Jim Tanyew, the Chinese engineer, to examine and take over the control of the railway from Shanghai to Kashing.

Superintendent Jim left Hankow on the 30th ultimo by express train en route for Shanghai.

## AGED OFFICIALS.

## SEEK RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po".]

Peking, 2nd June.

Luk Chin-lum, Yeung Hing, and Sun Ka-nai have asked to be allowed to retire on account of old age.

The Prince Regent is rather vexed at the applications.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA.

## CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po".]

Peking, 2nd June.

Japan has agreed to the taking over by the Ministry of Posts and Communications of the management of the telegraphs in South Manchuria within the current month.

## INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO.

## WORKING AGREEMENT DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po".]

Peking, 2nd June.

The International Sleeping Car Co. has applied to China for a working agreement.

The Grand Council has not yet decided what reply to make to the application.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## THE DEBENTURE ISSUE.

Subscriptions to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha 7 per cent. debentures closed on Friday, 23rd ult., with a very satisfactory result. The amount applied for in Tokyo and Osaka, so far as ascertained up to 5 p.m. on Friday, was ¥2,416,100, of which ¥2,285,000 were subscribed in Osaka alone. This was an excess of ¥1,416,100 over the amount required. When the reports arrive from all the local branches, it is believed the amount will be found to have considerably exceeded requirements.

The Japan Chronicle learns from a Japanese paper that the amount of old debentures of the company now outstanding is ¥3,500,000, while the paid-up capital amounts to ¥16,500,000. The accounts of the company at the end of last year showed that the total assets were valued at ¥2,455,500. The value of the vessels was estimated at ¥1,400,000, but the amount of the reserve was not more than ¥1,050,000. The figure given as the value of vessels works out at ¥220 per ton, which is a remarkable increase over former figures and is due to the number of new steamers added to the company's fleet. Up to the end of April next, six new vessels, each of 6,000 tons, are to be added. The tonnage of the fleet during the term of five years from the end of 1903 to the end of last year has increased by about 45,000.

## FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

## FULL PARTICULARS OF A RECENT DROWNING.

A Coroner's inquiry was held at the Magistrate's Court, this forenoon, to investigate the cause of the death of a boy named Chan Kuo, who met his death in the harbour a few days ago, as the result of a collision between the steam-launch Yau Wo and a cargo-boat, on which the deceased had been employed.

Mr. J. H. Kemp presided. The jury empanelled consisted of Messrs. S. Boulton, P. H. J. G. Jockeier and C. A. Carr. Inspector Langley watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the owners and coxswain of the launch.

After the jury had been called and the inquiry was about to begin, Mr. Goldring said that he understood that there was a charge preferred against the coxswain.

The Coroner—Yes.

Mr. Goldring—It is very awkward. It will prejudice my client's case.

Inspector Langley agreed to withdraw the charge, pending the result of the inquiry.

The first witness called was Dr. Pearce, medical officer of the public mortuary at Kowloon, who spoke to holding a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased. The body, he said, was in a state of decomposition, but there were signs that the body had been in the water. There were no external injuries. From the internal examination he found that the lungs had collapsed and contained a dark watery fluid. In the doctor's opinion death was due to drowning.

A boatwoman named Cheung Cho Yai said that on one Sunday morning (1st June) she was on board the boat with her two brothers, the deceased and another. This was between three and four o'clock in the morning, at which time witness and her brothers were shrimping off Reclamation Street, Yau-mat.

As the junk was leaving the bay, witness sighted a launch coming from the direction of Hongkong. When she got about 100 feet away from the junk, witness called out, "Look out." There was no whistle blown. Again witness cried out, "Save life!" but the launch continued ahead, and struck the junk amidships, causing her to founder immediately, the craft going down bow first. The force of the collision threw the junk's crew into the water.

The Court—What happened then?

Witness—We called out, and another boat rescued us.

What became of Chan Kuo?—He was not seen after the collision.

When last did you see him?—Soon before the collision when he helped me to haul up the anchor.

Did he not fall overboard by himself?—No. After the collision, the witness continued, the launch went ahead, but returned to the scene later, remaining there for a short while. The only time a life-belt was thrown into the water was done by the launch people when she returned.

In cross-examination, the witness said that the night was a dark one, an east wind was blowing, and a fast ebb tide was running. When the junk left the bay it was being headed for Hongkong.

Mr. Goldring—How big is your junk?—Not very big.

Where is your licence?—With my lawyer.

Was your sail up?—We were shrimping. We were rowing slowly at the time. There was no wind.

But you said there was an east wind?—When we are shrimping we don't use the sail.

How many people were on board?—Three.

How many lights did you carry?—Two. One light, five feet high, at the mast. The other was on the mast, which was used for cleaning shrimps.

The steam launch carried lights also, the witness continued. The starboard light was the first one she saw; then the masthead light. When the launch was first seen she was about eight or ten feet away from the junk. It was not until after the collision that the port light was seen. The junk was about eight or ten (Chinese) feet away from the shore when she was struck.

By the Court:—Witness could not say how far away from the scene the other fishing junks were, but as soon as the collision occurred they went to the rescue.

At this stage the Coroner surprised the spectators in Court by suddenly closing the inquiry and discharging the jury. In so doing, he said that when he called the inquiry he had only certain documents before him. This morning, however, he had received another document, which, if he had seen before he would have directed that the coxswain be charged with manslaughter. That would have been the fairer way of doing it. He now proposed to abandon the inquiry, and proceed against the coxswain. The jury was discharged, his Worship expressing his regret for having placed them to so much inconvenience.

The coxswain, Ho Kau, was then brought before the Court, and asked to plead to the charge of manslaughter. The defendant replied that he did not know if that was so or no. The deceased, he added, could not be saved.

The case was then adjourned.

A SKOUL telegram of the 20th ultimo to the Mainichi states that Mr. Fujimura Eisuke, son of Mr. Fujimura Toyosaka, of Yamaguchi Prefecture, who was killed by insurgents at a place near Kwansu, in 1906, has instituted an action [at the Seoul Chibo Saibansho] against the Korean Government, claiming compensation of ¥60,000. The case is attracting great attention as it will set a precedent for Japanese who have suffered through the insurgents.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

H.E. KO YU HIM.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd June.

H.E. Ko Yu Him, the Special Imperial Commissioner appointed to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese Government on the delimitation of Macao, accompanied by Commodore Ng Kwang Chung, left here to-day on board the cruiser Kiang for Chin Shan on an unofficial visit.

## THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

At 8 a.m. to-day the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries (Chan Mohng Tsang), Expectant Prefect Huang Hing Fai and several other officials proceeded on board a gunboat to the Sunning district to take part in the celebration on the occasion of the official opening of the Sunning Railway. Ten flower-boats have been requisitioned by the Sunning Railway Company and sent to Hongkong and Kowloon, to convey the guests to Sunning for the auspicious occasion. Seven more flower-boats left here this morning with about a hundred persons on board for Sunning for the same purpose. Two theatrical troupes have also been engaged from Canton to give theatrical performances at the two railway termini. The visitors will return to Canton on the 4th inst.

## ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

Admiral Li Chun has been away from Canton since the 19th ultimo on a visit to the Paracels Islands. As the revolutionary leader, Tam Fook has been brought to Canton from Hunan, Admiral Li Chun's presence is now required here in deal with the case. The Viceroy therefore yesterday wired to Admiral Li asking him to return as quickly as possible.

## A MURDERER'S FATE.

Yu Ng, the man who was charged with armed robbery and murder on board a junk plying between Shek Ki and Tou Moon, and recently extradited from Hongkong, was, on the 1st instant, taken out to the execution ground from the Namhoi gaol and beheaded.

## THE FLOODS.

The 9th party sent by the Central Relief Committee to the flooded districts to relieve the sufferers with money and rice returned to Canton yesterday from Ying Tak and reported that the floods have almost entirely subsided and that the affected localities will shortly resume their normal aspect. The services of the Central Relief Committee, therefore, are now practically no longer required. A telegram, however, was received from the Magistrate of the Tung Kuo district to the effect that his district is still suffering from floods and requesting for a further supply of rice to assist the unfortunate.

## FAILURE OF SILK CROP.

Owing to the continuous and heavy rain during last month, and the recent disastrous floods, the second silk crop has been damaged considerably and it is not expected that as good a crop as the preceding one will be gathered.

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM.

The new Canton Tartar General Tsang Ki appears to be in real earnest and has shown great activity in the suppression of opium-smoking. He has given instructions in relation to the drug in a very commendable manner. All Manchurian and Banner people are required to each secure five men to sign a bond as their guarantors, to the effect that they are not habitual opium smokers. In the case of a smoker, the five guarantors have to sign a bond that the smoker will get rid of the habit within a specified period of time.

## MARINE COURT.

## EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, P. C. Grant proceeded against Chang Cheun Yau, a boatman, for carrying five persons in excess of the number allowed by his licence on the 2nd inst.

It was stated by prosecutor that at 10.40 a.m. on the 2nd instant, he saw defendant's boat off the Western Market, seemingly overloaded with passengers. He went alongside and counted the passengers. There were seventeen on board, including the crew. The licence allowed only twelve.

A fine of \$15 was imposed, in default of payment, 6 weeks' hard labour.

## NO LIGHTS.

In the same Court, Lo Kwai and Wong Ming, boatmen, were charged for failing to exhibit the regulation lights whilst under way in the early hours of this morning.

P. C. Jackson, who prosecuted, stated that at 2.15 a.m. to-day, he saw the first defendant's junk sailing off Tsim-sha-tui with no masthead light. The stern light was showing. Witness went alongside, defendant asked why he did not carry a light and the latter replied that he had broken his lamp at 1 o'clock. On being asked to be shown the lamp, defendant said it had fallen overboard.

In the case of the second defendant, prosecutor stated that at 1.15 a.m. on the 2nd instant, he saw defendant's junk under way with only the masthead light showing. There was no light aft. He went alongside and asked the reason for the irregularity, and defendant answered he did not know.

## A FINE OF \$10 WAS IMPOSED IN EACH CASE.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

## CHARGE OF IMPORTING INTO AUSTRALIA.

The second case against Edward Merchant, who was in charge of the launch Warrumbur on January 27, when the Customs officers seized a quantity of opium, was concluded at the High Court on Thursday, reports the Sydney Evening News of 30th April. The charge in this case, was one of having imported the opium.

Mr. Wise, K.C., Mr. Blacket, and Mr. Bavin (instructed by the Solicitor for the Commonwealth) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Flannery (instructed by Mr. R. H. Leven) for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Evidence that has been made public was taken in the case, and points raised in the previous cases were raised in this case by Mr. Flannery.

Bernard Elmsdon, the owner of the steam launch Warrumbur, was called, and he gave evidence corroborating Merchant's statement that he was in charge of the boat on wages, and had power to make terms for hiring it out.

Mr. Wise asked the witness to relate the conversation which he said Merchant had had with him.

Witness: Am I to repeat what was said in a private conversation?

His Honour: Yes.

Mr. Wise: What did he say?

Witness: He said the launch had been seized for smuggling opium.

What else did he say?—He asked me if I would put him in the same position he was in before. He said some Chinaman had asked him to go out with him.

What for?—To smuggle opium.

This was the case for the Crown and Mr. Flannery tendered the depositions taken for the defence in Ah Way's case. He raised the points that there was no evidence of concert between the defendant and any person who might have imported them; and if the evidence amounted to proof of the offence referred to in section 236 and no more, the defendant could not be convicted under this information.

His Honour then proceeded to give his decision in Ah Way's case No. 1. It had been contended by the defendant that the Federal Parliament had no power to authorise the proclamation, and as both parties had wished him to leave this point to the High Court he did so. But he dealt with the points of law.

Passing on, His Honour dealt with the evidence of the discovery of the opium. With regard to the conversation in the boat between MacManus and Merchant, his Honour dismissed that from his mind, and treated it as not being evidence against Ah Way.

"I am prepared," said his Honour, "in the circumstances in the case, to find in favour of the plaintiff subject to the point which I have reserved for the High Court, and the order I propose to make is in pursuance of section 18 of the Judiciary Act, to reserve for the Full Court this question: is the proclamation of December 29, 1905, which appears in the Commonwealth Government Gazette of December 30, 1905, valid so far as it prohibits the importation of opium suitable for smoking?" Then I propose to reserve liberty, if the answer should be in favour of the plaintiff for him to apply to fix the penalty. I shall be ready then to decide.

Mr. Garland: There is no conviction yet.

His Honour: No. It is really an adjournment.

His Honour found that Merchant had unlawfully in his possession the goods referred to in the information, reserving one point raised for the High Court. In regard to the charge of importing, he took it that in the view he took of section 236 it was unnecessary to say that Merchant must have been deemed to have under that section committed the offence; and that, therefore, the information under the Act was right in describing him as having unlawfully imported, that he had been "directly and indirectly concerned" in the commission of the offence.

Bail was extended in the case of each of the defendants.

## COTTON YARN.

## THE MARKET IN JAPAN.

No increase is shown in the stock of cotton yarn on the market in Osaka, despite the fact that the present is the period when some depression is shown. The Osaka Asahi ascribes this partly to the easiness of the money market, which enables buyers in the interior to hold large quantities, and partly to the increased number of weaving looms in spinning companies. At the end of last year the total number of weaving looms used by the spinning companies was 11,464. Taking the quantity of cotton yarn consumed by each loom at one bale of 40 bundles a month, the total consumption must be fairly large. About 3,700 looms have been added—1,233 for the Mie Spinning, 200 for the Amagasaki Spinning, 600 for the Kanagafuchi, 300 for the Temma Weaving Company, and 370 for the Wakayama Weaving Company, and they are already partly in operation. In addition to these many individual weaving factories have now been set up. These have largely increased the consumption of and demand for cotton yarn.

THE FUKUSHIMA SPINNING COMPANY.

It was expected that debentures of the Fukushima Cotton Spinning Company would be issued shortly to the amount of ¥500,000. The Japan Chronicle now learns from the Osaka Asahi that the amount has been reduced to ¥300,000 and the date of issue postponed to about October next, as the present business of money is expected to continue longer. Moreover, the result of the working of the company for the present half-year is expected to leave a surplus of ¥500,000 after distributing a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent, while for the next half-year a surplus of ¥150,000 after paying a dividend at the same rate is anticipated. The proposal is to be laid before the forthcoming general meeting of the company.

## Today's Advertisements.

## SUPREME COURT.

THE SPECIAL JURORS summoned for TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 4th instant, will not be required to attend until further notice.

By Order, ARATHOON SETH, Registrar.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. 1464

## FOR SALE.

A GREY CHINESE PONY, 7 years, in good condition, quiet to ride. Price: with saddle and bridle \$45.

Apply to—SERGEANT BRAZIL, Stanley Police Station.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. 1461

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 9, DUNDRELL STREET. Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. 1462

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. 1463

## NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINZ-REGENT LUITFOLD," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of June, at 9.30 A.M. All claims must reach us before the 13th of June, 1909, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO. Ex S.S. *Oreola* from Venice.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. 1465

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "FOOKSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 5th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. 1466

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SIMLA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where cargo consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. 1467

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALING CLASS.

At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 7th, and Wednesday, the 9th instant.

AMBULANCE CLASS.

More names are still required for this class. JOINED.

Mr. J. Johnstone rejoined the Troop on the 29th May assigned Troop No. 68 and posted to the Troop.

PROMOTION.

Trooper J. Johnstone is promoted to Troop Sergeant-Major with effect from 29th May.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Drills for the above company will be held on the first and last Wednesdays of the month until further notice.

It is proposed to form a rifle club of the above company. A meeting will be held at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd instant. All members are requested to attend.

## Intimations.

## THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

## BUTTER

AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE.

"Buttercup" Brand.....65 cts. a lb.  
"Dairymaid" ".....70 " "  
"Daisy" ".....75 " "  
Pastry Butter.....60 " "  
Cooking ".....40 " "

## OUR SPECIAL

"HONEY-SUCKLE" BRAND  
\$1 per lb.

This butter, which is absolutely fresh, is undoubtedly the finest in Asia.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. 1360

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m.



## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO.'S  
Royal Mail Steamship Line.  
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

| From Hongkong                           | From Quebec                             |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH. | ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, JULY 9TH.            |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.  | "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, JULY 30TH. |
| "MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.       | ALLAN LINE FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.           |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH. |                                         |

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canada or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port. 443.  
Via New York. 445.  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Corner Padder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(Subject to Alteration)

| Steamship          | Day                        | Time |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------|
| SHANGHAI VIA WATOW | FRIDAY, 4th June, Noon     |      |
| YANAN              | FRIDAY, 4th June, 4 P.M.   |      |
| YANAN              | SUNDAY, 6th June, daylight |      |
| KOBE               | SUNDAY, 6th June, 4 P.M.   |      |
| SHANGHAI VIA WATOW | MONDAY, 7th June, Noon     |      |
| YANAN              | TUESDAY, 8th June, Noon    |      |
| YANAN              | WEDNESDAY, 9th June, Noon  |      |
| YANAN              | TUESDAY, 15th June, Noon   |      |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 21 Days).  
The steamer "Yanana" leaves about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 10 to 12 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

A daily mail service is also carried.  
The steamer "Yanana" is fitted with Electric Light throughout with Electric Light.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.  
Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Steamship                   | Day                | Time |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------|
| CEBU                        | 4th June, 4 P.M.   |      |
| SHANGHAI                    | 6th June, Daylight |      |
| HOIHOW & HAIHONG            | 8th June, 4 P.M.   |      |
| MANILA                      | 10th June, 4 P.M.  |      |
| AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | 12th June, 4 P.M.  |      |
| SHANGHAI                    | 14th June, 4 P.M.  |      |
| SHANGHAI                    | 16th June, 4 P.M.  |      |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO       | 18th June, 4 P.M.  |      |
| SHANGHAI                    | 20th June, 4 P.M.  |      |

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.  
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

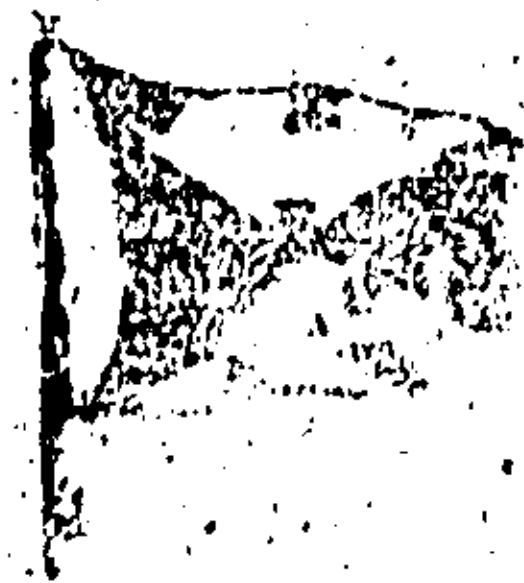
MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinghsu) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon and Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards on board—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship | Tons  | Captain      | For    | Sailing Date                 |
|-----------|-------|--------------|--------|------------------------------|
| ZAFIRO    | 2,400 | R. Rodger    | MANILA | SATURDAY, 5th June, at Noon  |
| RUBI      | 2,400 | R. W. Almond | "      | SATURDAY, 12th June, at Noon |

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR  
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and  
SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

| Steamship          | Tons  | Sailing Date                 |
|--------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| S.S. MANSHU MARU   | 5,000 | Sail 1st July, 1909, at Noon |
| S.S. AMERICA MARU  | 5,000 | 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon     |
| S.S. HONGKONG MARU | 5,000 | 30th Oct., 1909, at Noon     |
| S.S. MANSHU MARU   | 5,000 | 30th Dec., 1909, at Noon     |

For particulars, apply to K. MATSUDA,  
Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

INAUGURATING  
TRANS-PACIFIC

Regular Service, Connecting

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Car Common Points in the United States of America, Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for TACOMA

Ports of Call:

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, (B.C.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers Tons (gross reg.) Captain Sailing Date

TACOMA MARU (already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow.

The steamers have fair speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted for carrying Silk, Tea and other goods. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 3 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES 1909

MARSEILLES, LONDON, WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 6500, WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at Daylight.

ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, SADO MARU, Capt. Geo. Anderson, Tons 6500, WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at Daylight.

COLOMBO AND PORT SAID, TOSA MARU, Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 6000, TUESDAY, 8th June, at 4 p.m.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawana, Tons 6500, TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p.m.

HAIR, MOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000, FRIDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, KUMANO MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 6000, FRIDAY, 11th June, at Noon.

ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, MOYORI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards, Tons 4500, THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.

AND BRISBANE, COLOMBO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 5000, THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 6500, FRIDAY, 11th June, at 5 p.m.

AND COLOMBO, MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9000, FRIDAY, 18th June, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND YOKOHAMA

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and

YOKOHAMA

\* Omitting Shanghai.

\* Cargo only.

\* Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

\* Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passenger have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Hirano Maru (Capt. H. FRASER) About Wednesday, 30th June.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) About Wednesday, 28th July.

Nishima Maru (Capt. A. E. MOSES) About Wednesday, 25th August.

Atsuta Maru (Capt. W. THOMPSON) About Wednesday, 22nd September.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further particulars, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 2nd, 1909.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DELHI"

Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 12th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's R.M.S. "Moolah", to 20 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo (for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Moolah", due in London on 15th July, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "SEIGURA"

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above on or about 8th prox.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909.

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HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INDRANI" On 16th June, 1909.

to be followed by S.S. "ST. PATRICK" On 13th July, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK: S.S. "PATHAN" About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1909.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers Tons Captain Sailing Date

Oryon 4,557 F. W. Davies 1st July

Kamerik 4,557 J. Mathes 20th July

Aymara 4,557 J. Boyd 26th Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 30th May, 1909.

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## Shipping—Steamers.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. M. S. OUYA.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.50 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIO ON S.S. CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR"

Captain S. H. Belsan, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship "TOURANE"

Captain Laucelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "DENBIGHSHIRE"

Captain W. Barrett, will be despatched as above on or about 12th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship "AMIRAL FOURICHON"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO and other above destinations on or about the 20th July, 1909.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAOOKIM &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

| STOCKS.                                                                          | NO. OF<br>SHARES.      | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT                                     | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE<br>DIVIDEND AT<br>PRESENT<br>RATES.                                          | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| RESERVE.                                                                         | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| <b>BANKS.</b>                                                                    |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation                                          | 122,000                | \$125    | \$125    | { \$1,500,000<br>\$14,500,000<br>\$15,000,000 }                 | \$2,006,334    | { Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @<br>ex 1/8 = \$16.24                            | 51 1/2 %<br>\$98; buyers<br>London £91.10 |
| National Bank of China, Limited                                                  | 99,925                 | £7       | £6       | { £4,000<br>£150,000 }                                          | \$10,223       | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903                                                                | 51 1/2 %                                  |
| <b>MARINE INSURANCE.</b>                                                         |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited                                                 | 10,000                 | \$350    | \$50     | { \$1,500,000<br>\$23,757<br>\$418,000<br>\$115,000 }           | none           | \$14 for 1907                                                                            | 71 %<br>\$105 sellers                     |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited                                           | 10,000                 | £15      | £5       | { Tls. 150,000<br>Tls. 303,747<br>Tls. 118,377<br>\$8,000,000 } | Tls. 160,512   | Interim of 7/8 for 1908                                                                  | 51 1/2 %<br>Tls. 104 buyers               |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited                                       | 18,400                 | \$350    | \$100    | { \$1,000,000<br>\$17,718<br>\$105,149<br>\$68,509 }            | \$8,464,918    | { Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and<br>interim of \$30 for 1908                     | 51 1/2 %<br>\$845                         |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited                                           | 18,000                 | \$100    | \$60     | { \$1,000,000<br>\$100,000<br>\$100,000<br>\$100,000 }          | \$707,637      | \$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907                                                              | 71 %<br>\$125 buyers                      |
| <b>FIRE INSURANCE.</b>                                                           |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                            | 0,000                  | \$100    | \$30     | { \$1,000,000<br>\$48,663<br>\$11,802 }                         | \$375,341      | \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907                                                               | 71 %<br>\$110 buyers                      |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                         | 8,000                  | \$350    | \$50     | { \$1,500,000<br>\$148,173 }                                    | \$368,711      | \$27 for 1907                                                                            | 8 %<br>\$345                              |
| <b>SHIPPING.</b>                                                                 |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                                      | 30,000                 | \$25     | \$25     | { \$7,000<br>\$264,638 }                                        | \$1,015        | \$1 for 1906                                                                             | ...                                       |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited                                               | 30,000                 | \$50     | \$50     | { \$200,000<br>\$99,000<br>\$250,000 }                          | Nil.           | 2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908                                                          | 7 %<br>\$36                               |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                                     | 80,000                 | \$15     | \$15     | { \$507,500<br>\$79,431<br>\$15,344 }                           | \$20,270       | Final of 1/4 making \$2 1/2 for 1908                                                     | 71 %<br>\$32 buyers                       |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)                                | 60,000                 | £5       | £5       | { £11,755<br>£240,000 }                                         | £11,755        | { 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @<br>ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154                     | 4 %<br>\$73 buyers                        |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)                                 | 60,000                 | £5       | £5       | { £11,755<br>£240,000 }                                         | £11,755        | ...                                                                                      | ...                                       |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                                        | 300,000                | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 75,000<br>Tls. 750,000 }                                 | Tls. 14,510    | Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908                                           | 7 1/2 %<br>Tls. 52 buyers                 |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                                   | 1,000,000              | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 250,000<br>Tls. 250,000 }                                | £61,817        | Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908                                                       | 7 %<br>Tls. 53 sales                      |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited                                                    | 10,000                 | \$10     | \$5      | { \$10,000<br>\$48,663 }                                        | \$3,121        | { \$1.00<br>\$0.50 } for year ending 10.4.1909                                           | 4 %<br>\$16 ex div. b.<br>\$15 ex div. b. |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                                            | 30,000                 | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 481,479<br>Tls. 44,103<br>Tls. 5,000 }                   | Tls. 3,215     | Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908                                           | 11 %<br>Tls. 45 sales                     |
| <b>REFINERIES.</b>                                                               |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                            | 20,000                 | \$100    | \$100    | { \$250,000<br>\$56,848 }                                       | Dr. \$5,858    | \$5 for year ending 31.12.08                                                             | 31 %<br>\$143 sellers                     |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited                                            | 7,000                  | \$100    | \$100    | { \$100,000<br>\$56,848 }                                       | Dr. \$135,811  | \$3 for 1897                                                                             | ...                                       |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                                         | 7,000                  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 100,000 }                                                | Tls. 17        | Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08                                                       | ...                                       |
| <b>MINING.</b>                                                                   |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                                     | 1,000,000              | £1       | £1       | { £175,000<br>£12,500 }                                         | £11,550        | { Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year<br>ending 31.3.09                              | 7 %<br>Tls. 171 buyers                    |
| Robt Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                                     | 150,000                | £1       | £1       | { £12,500<br>£4,878 }                                           | Dr. £2,191     | No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents                                                                 | ...                                       |
| <b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>                                             |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited                                                    | 18,000                 | \$25     | \$25     | { \$48,976 }                                                    | Dr. \$7,471    | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06                                                          | ...                                       |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                                    | 60,000                 | \$50     | \$50     | { \$1,500,000<br>\$326,800<br>\$40,000 }                        | 10,102         | Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907                                                 | ...                                       |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.                                          | 50,000                 | \$50     | \$50     | { \$1,000,000<br>\$97,197 }                                     | \$8,778        | Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908                                                         | 11 1/2 %<br>\$58 sellers                  |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.                                          | 55,700                 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 1,000,000<br>Tls. 697,357 }                              | Tls. 137.3     | Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending<br>31st October, 1908                          | 6 %<br>Tls. 15 sellers                    |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited                                     | 30,000                 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 50,000<br>Tls. 185,000 }                                 | Tls. 11.8      | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 15 for 1908                                                  | 6 %<br>Tls. 163                           |
| <b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>                                            |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.                                           | 25,000                 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. \$5,000<br>\$30,000 }                                    | Dr. Tls. 4,134 | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09                                                           | 51 %<br>Tls. 104 buyers                   |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)                                    | 30,000                 | \$25     | \$25     | { \$30,000<br>\$1,000 }                                         | Dr. \$24,611   | \$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07<br>\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue         | ...                                       |
| Central Stores, Limited                                                          | 10,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$548,975 }                                       | \$309          | Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908                                                         | ...                                       |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited                                                  | 10,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$1,000 }                                         | \$1,475        | Final of \$3 making \$7 for 1908                                                         | 61 %<br>\$110 buyers                      |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                                    | 50,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$21,178 }                                        | \$5,486        | 60 cents for 1908                                                                        | 61 %<br>\$64 buyers                       |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited                                      | 150,000                | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$41,161 }                                        | \$378          | \$1 1/2 for 1908                                                                         | 5 %<br>\$30 buyers                        |
| Ke-woon Land and Building Company, Limited                                       | 5,000                  | \$50     | \$50     | { \$10,000<br>Tls. 1,431,045 }                                  | Tls. 142,404   | Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making<br>Tls. 5 for 1908                            | 61 %<br>Tls. 130                          |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                                        | 78,000                 | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 3,100,000 }                                              | 968            | Final of \$3 making \$4 for 1908                                                         | 81 %<br>\$46 sales                        |
| West Point Building Company, Limited                                             | 12,500                 | \$50     | \$50     | { \$10,000 }                                                    | ...            | ...                                                                                      | ...                                       |
| <b>COTTON MILLS.</b>                                                             |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Ewo Totton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                                    | 15,000                 | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 150,000<br>Tls. 45,939 }                                 | 8,820          | Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908                                                         | 42 %<br>Tls. 120 buyers                   |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited                    | 15,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$30,000 }                                        | 9,553          | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08                                                         | 6 %<br>\$84 sales                         |
| Indo-Chinese Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                                  | 10,000                 | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | { Tls. 175,000 }                                                | Tls. 8,372     | Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)                                                      | ...                                       |
| Laon-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.                                | 8,000                  | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 800,000 }                                                | Tls. 4,820     | Tls. 4 for 1908                                                                          | ...                                       |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                                        | 3,000                  | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 300,000 }                                                | Tls. 15,911    | Tls. 50 for 1906                                                                         | ...                                       |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                                                            |                        |          |          |                                                                 |                |                                                                                          |                                           |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited                                          | 8,004                  | £12 1/2  | £12 1/2  | { £1,500<br>£40,000 }                                           | £448           | 1/10th per share for 1907 = 1.037                                                        | 10 %<br>\$102                             |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited                                                    | 60,000                 | \$12     | \$12     | { \$12,000<br>\$40,000 }                                        | Nil.           | \$1.20 for 1908                                                                          | 9 %<br>\$133 buyers                       |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited                                           | 50,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$11,138 }                                        | \$11,138       | 50 cents for year ended 28.2.06                                                          | ...                                       |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                                    | 185,000                | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$1,407        | 80 cents for 1908                                                                        | 8 1/2 %<br>\$94 buyers                    |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited                                                      | 40,000                 | \$7 1/2  | \$6      | { \$10,000<br>\$8,000 }                                         | \$48           | \$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08                                                           | 7 1/2 %<br>\$16 buyers                    |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited                                             | 400,000                | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$3,750        | Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908                                               | 10 1/2 %<br>\$8.80 sales                  |
| M. Price & Company, Limited                                                      | 12,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$5,000 }                                         | \$251          | 75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07                                                    | 8 %<br>\$12                               |
| Hall & Holts, Limited                                                            | 21,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$18,057 }                                        | \$8,057        | \$2 for year ending 29.2.09                                                              | 9 1/2 %<br>\$21 buyers                    |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited                                               | 60,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$15,195 }                                        | \$15,195       | \$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09                                            | 6 1/2 %<br>\$19 buyers                    |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited                                                    | 5,000                  | \$15     | \$15     | { \$15,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$7,616        | Final of \$15 per share making \$15 for 1908                                             | 12 1/2 %<br>\$155 sellers                 |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                                        | 60,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$8,790        | Final of \$1 per share making \$2 for 1908                                               | 8 1/2 %<br>\$24                           |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Bosch- en Landbouw-<br>exploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000                 | Gs. 100  | Gs. 100  | { Tls. 547,500<br>Tls. 53,111 }                                 | Tls. 116,682   | 1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 1 1/2 for account<br>1909                                     | 4 %<br>Tls. 1,135 sa.                     |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited                                                   | 35,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$10,200       | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on<br>\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09  | 6 %<br>\$13 ex div. b.                    |
| Philippine Company, Limited                                                      | 75,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | Pa. 18,640     | None                                                                                     | 3 %<br>\$8                                |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited                                                    | 24,000                 | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 100,000<br>Tls. 24,820 }                                 | Tls. 6,603     | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907                                               | 6 1/2 %<br>Tls. 124 b.                    |
| Shanghai-Somatra Tobacco Company, Limited                                        | 30,000                 | Tls. 20  | Tls. 20  | { Tls. 24,820<br>Tls. 75,000 }                                  | Tls. 5,250     | Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908                                                      | 4 1/2 %<br>Tls. 166 sellers               |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited                                             | 18,850                 | £20      | £20      | { Tls. 380,000<br>Tls. 23,038 }                                 | Tls. 23,038    | Final of 3/- making 4/- for 1908                                                         | ...                                       |
| South China Morrell Post, Limited                                                | 6,000                  | \$15     | \$15     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | Dr. \$56,602   | None                                                                                     | ...                                       |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited                                                   | 80,000                 | \$5      | \$5      | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$136          | 40 cents for year ending 31.5.08                                                         | 8 %<br>\$5                                |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited                                             | 3,000                  | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 15,295<br>Tls. 4,000 }                                   | Tls. 201       | Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07                                                       | 5 %<br>Tls. 64 buyers                     |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited                                                 | 50,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$172          | 60 cents for year ending 31.12.08                                                        | 5 %<br>\$101 buyers                       |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited                                         | 10,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$1,360        | 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on<br>100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 | 6 1/2 %<br>\$13 buyers                    |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited                                                   | 90,000                 | \$10     | \$10     | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$2,613        | Final of 30 cents for 1908                                                               | 6 1/2 %<br>\$8.70 ex div.                 |
| William Powell, Limited                                                          | 15,000                 | \$7      | \$7      | { \$10,000<br>\$10,000 }                                        | \$3.95         | Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the<br>year ended 30th June, 1906                    | ...                                       |

\*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE  
TABACOS  
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

## SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

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Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

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VETARZO BRAIN AND  
NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, syphilis, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. It cures nervousness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, nervous irritability, nervous depression, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness, that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. It braces up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, it arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; it restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD  
MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the innermost villi, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, acrochord, and all other skin eruptions, and all other impurities of the skin, humors, joints and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, stridulous, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

**CAUTION.**—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in VETARZO REMEDIES "improved" version, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, Registered Trade Mark.

**COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.**—A new medical work on the cause and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of sex and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary stranguency, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and so on, should be read to procure a cure. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postage Order, 10s. 6d. The VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—THE MOHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 31st JUNE, 1900, at 2.30 P.M. at his SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

## HIGH-CLASS IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINEN,

COMPRISING—

Irish Hand Embroidered Bedspreads, Hemstitched Sheets (various sizes), Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Single and Double White Satin Toilet Quilts, Finest Quality Turkish Bath Towels, Turkish Linen and Huchaback Towels, Ladies' Embroidered Robes, Handkerchiefs, Nightdresses, Skirts, Ladies' and Gent's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, etc., etc., etc.

AND

A few lots of White and Cream Lace Curtains, Carpets and Suit Lengths.

The goods will be on view on Friday, a.m.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1900.

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## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1900.

THIN TING,

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUAN STREET,

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900.